





We recently copied an article under the above head, from the Raleigh Star. The Standard of that city copies the same article, and accompanies it with some valuable suggestions, which are so much in accordance with our own views, that we extract them. The Standard says: "Wilmington will soon, we trust, be able to reach by her arm of enterprise the Tobacco-growing region of this State; and we put it to her merchants and men of business, if it is not a matter of much importance to them to forward and establish, by every means in their power, a market for both Tobacco and Cotton in their midst. They have already the control of the lumber, timber, and turpentine trade; let them but get fairly under way as dealers in the other great staples above-mentioned, and they may then confidently challenge competition from any quarter."

We have little doubt that the enterprising portion of our community are already awake to the importance of these suggestions, and we will not dwell upon them, especially as we have more than once given our own views to the same effect. We would, however, add one remark in regard to another matter. Many of the people—namely, most of the people of the up-country, are totally unacquainted with the real character or resources of Wilmington, and are likely to be so as long as the field of influence is left in undisturbed possession of the drummers and agents of Petersburg and Norfolk. As the Central road progresses, and its progress and completion is now a fact, the mercantile community of Wilmington should spare no effort, by personal presence and solicitation, as well as by publication and advertisement of every kind, to extend their influence and acquaintance. Any one who will pay attention to the matter will find our rivals omnipresent. And as we have remarked in a former article, we must adapt ourselves to the change of circumstances, and trim our sails to the shifting current of the trade winds. Without tobacco, cotton, coal, and grain markets, we cannot hope to reap the full amount—or half the amount of the advantages which we are justly entitled to receive from the works in progress. We hope to see the time when the products of the forest, instead of constituting the main stay of our trade, will only form one among many of equal or superior importance.

To the growth and proper development of such a trade, the establishment of a system of wholesale stores for the supply of everything required by the merchants of the interior, is essentially necessary. To do this, direct importation is by no means indispensable. The merchant who goes on to New York to make up a stock of goods, seldom or never buys from the importer, who never breaks bulk. This business is done by the jobber; and this jobbing business might be done, everything considered, just as advantageously here as there.

But we beg pardon of our merchants, if in discussing their business, we have been talking of war in the presence of Hannibal. Our observations, however, are not made without reflection, and a knowledge of the views of others, who are practically acquainted with such matters.

#### Blacking.

Mr. A. J. Woodward, of Fayetteville, called upon us last Wednesday with his blacking, together with brushes and other apparatus, to show its practical value. We are not much of a judge, but from what we saw we are inclined to agree with Mr. W., who says that it would polish any thing but an editor, and have a beneficial effect upon even his understanding. It does not rub off or soil any thing brought in contact with the boot or shoe polished with it.

A NEW TICKET.—The Wilmington Journal nominates for President, Wm. O. Butler, of Kentucky, and for V. President, Wm. Bigler, of Pennsylvania. The former is a Barnburner, a Kentucky Free-soiler, and the latter, a Wilmot Provisoist. A nice ticket, that, to be proposed by a Southern Journal.

As to the position of Mr. Butler as stated above, we obtain it from statements in Northern papers, which declare that the Van Buren and other leading free soilers, are exerting all their influence to secure his nomination.—*Fay. Observer, 18th inst.*

With all due respect for the Observer's experience, we must say that we cannot agree with it in its statements with regard to Messrs. Butler and Bigler.—The first was on the Democratic ticket in 1848, as the candidate for vice president, and although everything that could be brought to bear against Cass and Butler was urged, we never heard the first whisper of a charge of Free-soilism against Wm. O. Butler; and if it had been in existence we would certainly have heard of it, for we carried his name at the head of our columns during that contest. As for Mr. Bigler, his triumph over Johnston in Pennsylvania, was looked upon throughout the country, both North and South, as a victory of nationalism over sectionalism. The ticket, we look upon as a very reliable ticket, but it is a mistake to say we nominate it.—We merely mention it as a matter of speculation.

How sensitive the supporters of the author of the Erie letter are grown upon the slavery question when Democratic candidates are in question.

#### The Journal.

The following sentence appears in the Journal of yesterday:

"We fully endorse the high character accorded to Dr. DeRosset and E. P. Hall, Esq., although we have no disposition to 'crook the pregnant hinges of the knee' that thrift may follow fawning." No one thinks so meanly of these gentlemen as to believe they could sanction the course adopted towards Mr. Bettencourt, or sympathize in the feelings by which the Herald and Commercial seem to be actuated against him.

We will thank the Editors of the Journal to explain a little, and let the public know what course or feelings have been manifested by The Commercial which it would be mean to believe named to sanction. As to "bending the knee" and all that, the Journal will observe that the language we applied to those gentlemen was borrowed from the Standard. So it is Holden who is on his marrow bones, if any body.

#### Commercial, 20th inst.

In speaking of the feelings by which the Herald and Commercial seemed to be actuated towards Mr. Bettencourt, we of course alluded to the fact of his being singled out, and his appointment and acceptance made the subject of such labored attacks. Of course, the object was to strike the Democratic party over Mr. Bettencourt's shoulders.

In looking again over the article of the Herald of the 19th, we are more than ever convinced that it must have been written without due reflection. We have a higher opinion of the editor of that paper, than to believe that he could have deliberately intended all that his words would seem to import. As they stand, they are certainly characterized by a rather elaborate adulation of one party, contrasted most strikingly with a bitter and unchristian spirit towards another. We ask no stronger proof of this assertion, than a reference to the article in question will afford. In our paper of yesterday, (19th inst.) we quoted one paragraph. We might quote more in the same spirit, but we are unwilling to pursue an unpleasant discussion further than the necessity of the case absolutely requires.

The Herald is mistaken about Samuel Fleming, recently killed by W. W. Avery, having been a whig. He was properly speaking, a non-descript, but nominally a democrat, duly elected as such.

The Louisville Democrat truly observes that: "If we had a statute of limitations including all considerations of a man's sentiments held and proclaimed twenty or thirty years ago, James Buchanan would stand almost unrivalled, perhaps, as a candidate for 1862." We agree fully with the Democrat, and we go farther, and say sincerely, that we wish that such a statute of limitations was in force, to apply in all cases of mere matters of opinion, not involving moral obliquity, or charges of bargain and sale, and such like. Mr. B. has been called "Pennsylvania's favorite son," and so he is; but he has, as the Democrat farther observes—"a faction of opponents in his own State—free soilers and personal enemies—who are bitter and vindictive." These people bring against Mr. Buchanan speeches and resolutions dating back thirty years ago, and parade them as Mr. Buchanan's real opinions at the present time. One of the things brought against Mr. Buchanan is his having offered, at a public meeting in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, at the time of the controversies on the Missouri question, resolutions in favor of the exclusion by Congress of slavery from the new States and territories, and also his having made, after the conclusion of the war with Great Britain, a furiously federal speech, commendatory of the war and of the then administration—Mr. Madison's.

We find the whig leaders willing to run Fillmore, notwithstanding his abolition letters of only a few years ago, and his abolition votes in Congress, but very recently given. But were Mr. Buchanan a candidate, the whole South would be flooded with these things of over thirty years of age, as though matters of yesterday. The more intelligent portion of the whig leaders South would chuckle at the idea of rejecting a man for doctrines thirty years old; but they would, nevertheless, put on a grave face, and read the resolutions as the veritable sentiments of James Buchanan, and hold up the Federal speech as containing his doctrines.

Explanations would be useless—it would be vain to tell them what they already know, that these sentiments had been long since repudiated, and atoned for by a long and consistent course of opposite political sentiments and action. They would only repeat the address and resolutions over a hasty plate of soup—hurrah for the hero of Lundy's Lane, and every where else, and laugh at all explanations.

There is no man in the country, whose present attitude we more approve than that of Mr. Buchanan, or whom we more sooner see President. His late endorsement of the democratic doctrines of the Virginia and Kentucky of '98, '99, has enhanced his reputation with the old republicans of that day, and the advocates of their doctrines, and the bold stand he took during the recent sectional contest, has won him great favor at the south. We do not, therefore, wish to disparage his claims, but rather to forewarn our friends of some of the artifices which will be resorted to against him, in case he should be the candidate of the democratic party. "Forewarned, be armed."

#### Hungary and Italy—Kossuth and Mazzini.

To those unacquainted with the position of the Austrian Empire and the strange elements of which it is composed, a union between Kossuth, Ex-Governor of Hungary, and Joseph Mazzini, the exiled Italian leader, might seem somewhat strange. It is true that Italy and Hungary are to each other foreign nations, and so far they have little or nothing in common either of language, religion or kindred, but they have at least one common enemy—the house of Austria—one common object—the freedom of their respective countries. A simultaneous insurrection in Italy and Hungary, would divide the forces to be employed against either, and of course increase their respective chances of success. It is probable that, in connection with this combined movement upon both the eastern and western frontier of Austria, an attempt would be made to stir up resistance to Russia in her Polish territories, so as to give employment to her troops, and thus prevent a second Russian intervention in the affairs of Hungary or Germany. Such a programme is foreshadowed by some of the speeches of Kossuth, and also by a proclamation recently put forth by the leaders of the revolutionary party in Italy, which speaks of a movement at hand. It says—"We are proceeding rapidly on towards a national insurrection, of which the movements of 1848, gave a solemn promise.—We do not speak of years, but probably of months." If then, Kossuth should be found in league with the Italian revolutionary leaders now in London, such league should not be denounced as an unauthorized interference by him in the affairs of Italy, but rather as the alliance of men suffering under one common oppression, and desirous of concerting measures for one common and combined resistance.

The Austrian Empire is rather a strange affair. Its Emperors claim to be the successors of the new Caesars of the Western Empire, re-established by Charlemagne in the ninth century; and as such assert a predominance in Italy and the Presidency of the Germanic body. The Italian Grand Duchies are to all intents and purposes, Grand Duchies of the Austrian Empire, while the Pope is completely under similar influence. Indeed, for nearly a thousand years, Germanic influence has been predominant in Italy, and even the far-famed Italian republics of the middle ages were originally only free cities of the Empire, and took their rise from the necessity of protecting themselves against feudal violence, which the feebleness of the central power was unable to restrain, and grew into strength and independence during the long continued troubles of the Germanic body, which prevented any attention being paid to the Imperial territories beyond the Alps.

We are far from blaming Kossuth for not desiring to settle in this country. If he believes that he can yet be of use to his own land, he would not be a patriot, but a miserable recreant, were he to abandon her cause while a hope remains. The very best informed of the English papers believe that a European crisis is at hand. If this crisis can be made available in the cause of Hungary, Kossuth is not only justified but bound in duty to remain where he can take advantage of circumstances. If he only did not talk so much, we would have more confidence in his actions.

#### Light Draft Boats.

The Fayetteville Carolinian of the 15th inst., says that there are now building at that place two light draft steamers, intended for the navigation of the Cape Fear. One of them is for the Henrietta Steamboat Company, the other for Thomas S. Lutterloh. They are about 100 feet long and 15 feet wide, and flat-bottomed. They have no ribs—the side planking being fastened together by means of iron bolts driven through the plank edgewise. This makes them much lighter, as the weight of a great deal of cumbersome timber is dispensed with.

We notice that the whigs in the upper counties are in active motion, preparing for the next campaign. Time enough yet. All their talking about Fillmore and Graham is only so much labor lost.—The results of the elections in all the States since Mr. Fillmore has been President, have given him such a prestige of defeat that he can neither be nominated nor elected. Keep cool, gentlemen, keep cool. There is nothing like it.

Our Line of Railroad. We have a line of Railroad, we of course mean the Wilmington and Raleigh and the Wilmington and Manchester roads, constituting together, the lower or sea-board route through North Carolina. Disguise the matter as we may, the time is rapidly approaching when this line will have to sustain the competition of an upper or central line, formed by the Raleigh and Gaston and the North Carolina Railroads. The upper route as arranged, will be considerably longer, and also be much less straight and level than ours, and its rivalry will therefore be matter of comparatively small importance. But unfortunately, we fear that it will not so remain. The gap between the terminus of the Richmond and Danville Railroad and the point nearest to it on the North Carolina Road, which is somewhere about Greensboro', is not more than forty miles, and although we do not believe that there is any danger of an immediate connection being formed between these points, yet we feel convinced that the ultimate formation of such connection is inevitable. The whole North-western and central influence will be brought to bear in connection with the friends of the Charlotte Road, who will thus hope to secure for their line an amount of through travel for which they could not hope, if they depended upon the route along by Raleigh. We know that these different interests look forward to this consummation with confidence. This upper route will be quite as short, if not shorter than ours, and when established, will leave us no advantage save what we may derive from superior local management.

We differ from most of our friends in one thing.—Instead of desiring the State to be more largely interested in our line by way of countervailing the influence of our rivals, we wish, if the contest must come, that the State should not own a share of stock in either of our railroads. Public works under the direction of the State or General Government can never compete with similar works controlled by private corporations. Besides, the State will, from the nature of things, always have a larger pecuniary interest in the upper line, which will override that held by her in ours, and on this account, even her connection would be rather deleterious than otherwise. Should the time arrive, as we believe it will, when the six thousand shares of stock held by the State in the Wilmington lines, can be sold out at par, we would, and if opportunity offers, will go for her selling it. At the best, we doubt the policy of the State of North Carolina becoming a trader in stocks; but if it be thought necessary that she should so lend a hand to works which could not be carried through without her assistance, we think it plain that she should withdraw as soon as the object is accomplished and the necessity for her interference has passed away.

We hold to this doctrine, that the less interest the State, as a stockholder, has in the lower line, and the more she has in the upper, the better for the former, and the worse for the latter. In a contest between works managed by a State and others managed by private stockholders, no practical man needs to be told on which side success is sure to be found.

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New York. The New York Legislature turns out to be tied.—The democrats have carried their State ticket with a single exception, that of Mr. Cook whig, who is chosen one of the Canal Commissioners.

Ex-Governor Jones, whig, of Tennessee, has been chosen United States Senator from that State, in place of Hon. Hopkins L. Turley.

It is removed in Washington, that Mr. Webster is soon to retire from the Cabinet, and that Mr. Crittenden, the present Attorney General, is to take Mr. Webster's place, as Secretary of State, and that Rufus Choate is to be Attorney General. We question the truth of these rumors very much. There have been so many rumors of changes in the Cabinet, which have been without foundation, that we are inclined to believe this another of the same.

Our State and the Rail Road. We have not now in the Wilmington and Manchester roads, constituting together, the lower or sea-board route through North Carolina. Disguise the matter as we may, the time is rapidly approaching when this line will have to sustain the competition of an upper or central line, formed by the Raleigh and Gaston and the North Carolina Railroads. The upper route as arranged, will be considerably longer, and also be much less straight and level than ours, and its rivalry will therefore be matter of comparatively small importance. But unfortunately, we fear that it will not so remain. The gap between the terminus of the Richmond and Danville Railroad and the point nearest to it on the North Carolina Road, which is somewhere about Greensboro', is not more than forty miles, and although we do not believe that there is any danger of an immediate connection being formed between these points, yet we feel convinced that the ultimate formation of such connection is inevitable. The whole North-western and central influence will be brought to bear in connection with the friends of the Charlotte Road, who will thus hope to secure for their line an amount of through travel for which they could not hope, if they depended upon the route along by Raleigh. We know that these different interests look forward to this consummation with confidence. This upper route will be quite as short, if not shorter than ours, and when established, will leave us no advantage save what we may derive from superior local management.

We differ from most of our friends in one thing.—Instead of desiring the State to be more largely interested in our line by way of countervailing the influence of our rivals, we wish, if the contest must come, that the State should not own a share of stock in either of our railroads. Public works under the direction of the State or General Government can never compete with similar works controlled by private corporations. Besides, the State will, from the nature of things, always have a larger pecuniary interest in the upper line, which will override that held by her in ours, and on this account, even her connection would be rather deleterious than otherwise. Should the time arrive, as we believe it will, when the six thousand shares of stock held by the State in the Wilmington lines, can be sold out at par, we would, and if opportunity offers, will go for her selling it. At the best, we doubt the policy of the State of North Carolina becoming a trader in stocks; but if it be thought necessary that she should so lend a hand to works which could not be carried through without her assistance, we think it plain that she should withdraw as soon as the object is accomplished and the necessity for her interference has passed away.

We hold to this doctrine, that the less interest the State, as a stockholder, has in the lower line, and the more she has in the upper, the better for the former, and the worse for the latter. In a contest between works managed by a State and others managed by private stockholders, no practical man needs to be told on which side success is sure to be found.

Godey's Lady's Book for December is on our table. We must confess that we do not think the illustrations—beyond which we never look—are equal to the usual style of "Godey's." There is not one good picture in the number. The publisher promises an increased amount of reading matter and illustrations for '52, and we must say that Godey generally redeems such promises.

From the N. Y. Evening Express, Nov. 11. Important Decision.—Case of the Methodist Book Concern.

In the U. S. Circuit Court, Judge Nelson and Betts upon the bench, a decision was given this morning, by Judge Nelson.

The Judge reviewed the various points in the case, referred to the fact that the Methodist Church was organized in the United States in 1784, under the superintendence and sovereignty of the travelling preachers, who, in General Conference, were the whole power of the Church, the lay members then and now, having no voice in Church government.

Before this the Methodist Church was conducted by John Wesley and his agents, and the change was made by his assent and wish. The Church was never incorporated but held together and kept organized by certain printed rules.

The plaintiffs say that the difference between the Northern and Southern branches of the Church, sprang up previously to 1844, as to the ownership of slaves. This branch threatened the safety of the Church. The question arose in 1844 whether or not there should be a separation, and a resolution was passed by a majority of the conference of that year, held in New York, deciding that should the annual Conference in the Slave-holding States, consider it best to separate, they might do so.

All the Southern annual conferences were, in that case, to be organized in a separate church, to be called "the Methodist Church South." It was also decided that travelling Ministers might attach themselves to either Northern or Southern Church.

The plaintiffs allege that the Conference had this power, and this was confirmed in 1845 by a council of Northern Bishops.

The members were free to say what was the best policy of accomplishing the great design of the Mission in whose service they were engaged, the object being the spread of the Gospel. The Court also thought that the idea that the Church had limited and prescribed powers was erroneous. The Canada Conference was originally a part of the American Methodist Church, but in 1828 was separated. The Texas Conference was also brought into the American Church, and in both cases by the act of the General Conference.

The Court considered that the complainants had the same right as previously to the separation—that the complainants were



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